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J. T. HERSHMAN—Editor.

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, NOV. 17

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General Wade Hampton.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express gives the following notice of General Wade Hampton:

General Wade Hampton, who came so near being elected Governor of South Carolina, is a grandson of Brigadier-General Wade Hampton, of the Revolution and war of 1812, and a son of the late Colonel Wade Hampton, so well known throughout the Union to the patrons of the turf.

Wade Hampton, the elder, was a native of Prince George County, Md., in the vicinity of Washington, and of obscure parentage. He entered the Revolutionary army as a wagon-master, and from that humble position gradually rose to the rank of colonel. After the war he emigrated to South Carolina, and became a planter, and, on the acquisition of Louisiana, made such investments in that territory, on the Mississippi, near New Orleans, as to render him, on his death in 1836, one of the richest men in the country.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, the present Wade Hampton was regarded as among the richest men at the South. He was originally opposed to secession—frankly confessed that he saw nothing in it but ruin to himself and his relatives; but when the war commenced, embarked in it with all the impetuosity of an ardent nature, and by his gallantry and skill as a cavalry officer, soon attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. In person he is described as one of the most strikingly elegant men of the day—very tall, with classic features, and a magnificent black beard—altogether, quite a cavalier of the Bayard order.

His officers and men were devotedly attached to him, not more for dauntless courage in the field than for these rare qualities of head and heart for which he is equally distinguished. At the celebrated conference between Gens. Sherman and Johnston, in North Carolina, I am informed that Wade Hampton, as he sat upon his horse, formed altogether the most noticeable feature of the occasion, and attracted the unwearied admiration of the Federal soldiers who were present to whom he had been previously unknown. As one of them remarked afterward, "Hampton looked as if he had stepped, horse and all, out of a canvas by Titian or Velasquez."

Advice of Gen. Lee.—"It should be the object of all to avoid controversy, to ally passion, give free scope to reason and every kindly feeling. By doing this and encouraging our citizens to engage in the duties of life with all their heart and mind, with a determination not to be turned aside by thoughts of the past or fears of the future, our country will not only be restored in material prosperity but will be advanced in science, in virtue, and in religion."

A gentleman writing from North Alabama, says: "Our negro population is in a fix and a pretty considerable one at that; the men, for the most part, roaming about in the exercise of their new found liberty, doing but little, and that little bad. They have no supplies, and how they are to live until green corn or blackberry time next year, God only knows. Thousands unquestionably will and must, die of actual starvation. Their old masters cribs and smoke houses are either empty or closed to them."

From Washington

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1865.

The Secretary of State to-day telegraphed to Governor Perry, of South Carolina, to continue his duties as Governor of the State until relieved by the President's orders.

The Secretary says the President regrets that neither the Convention or the Legislature has repudiated the war debt, and that South Carolina seems to decline the Congressional amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery.

Yesterday, Secretary Seward telegraphed to Governor Perry, urging the early adoption of the constitutional amendment, stating that its adoption is particularly important as well as desirable with reference to the general situation of the Union. He also says the President's opinion heretofore expressed remains unchanged.

The President to-day received a delegation from North Carolina. He told them that although the State had done well, the acceptance of the Congressional amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, was particularly important to a successful restoration.

The President has directed that Governor Holden be again instructed to continue as Governor until relieved by express orders.

In New York on Saturday last gold was quoted at 167.

Worth has certainly been elected Governor of North Carolina, over Holden, by a majority of from five to ten thousand.

There is to be another world's fair at Paris in 1877. The building in which it is to be held will cost 6,000,000.

The President approved the sentence passed upon Captain Henry Wirz, that he was to be hanged, and ordered that the execution take place on the 10th instant.

Many thousands of the inhabitants of Paris have fled from their homes to escape the cholera, which is committing and havoc in certain districts of the French capital. The number of deaths have reached 375 per day; some 60,000 persons have left Madrid from the same cause.

NEW EXCHANGES.—We are pleased to receive by recent mails copies of the *Yorkville Enquirer*, *Keowee Courier*, *Barnwell Sentinel*, the *Orangeburg Carolina Times* and the *Marion Crescent*, all of which we take pleasure in placing on our exchange list. The first three are old friends, and were popularly known, wherever circulated. The last two are new visitors, but trust they may live long.

TO THE PLANTER AND FARMER.—J. M. GAYLE, Esq., of this place has been urged to accept an agency for the sale of FORD'S celebrated Phosphate or Fertilizer. It has been acknowledged by many to be the greatest known improver of lands needing stimulus. It contains the best elements essential to the production of grain of every kind. Call on Mr. GAYLE, who will take pleasure in giving any information desired.

It is stated that a movement is on foot at Washington to admit Southern members of Congress to their seats, whether they can take the test oath or not, and it is said that the following Senators are in favor of the measure: Messrs. Conness, of California; Fessenden of Maine; Crewell, of Maryland; Henderson and Brown, of Missouri; Morgan and Harris, of New York; Sherman of Ohio; Cowan of Pennsylvania; Collamer, of Vermont; Willey and Van-Winkle, of West Virginia; Doolittle of Wisconsin; Patterson, of Tennessee, and Logan of Virginia.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The election for Representatives to the Congress of the United States, from South Carolina, takes place on Wednesday next, the 22d inst. We would take occasion to urge upon the good people of Kershaw District the necessity of turning out on that day and casting their votes in favor of their choice. Our people know who has well and nobly served their country's cause, and we doubt not have a just appreciation. There are four candidates, we learn, in the field, each hopeful of success. Gen. J. D. KENNEDY is your friend and fellow townsman, and is wholly entitled to your support—give it, and you may depend he will be alive to your best and dearest interests as a Southern people, and if elected will prove one of the brightest stars in the constellation of Southern representation.

During the past week our district has been visited by Cols. C. W. DUBLEY and G. W. BRADLEY, both of whom addressed the people of this district, and gave their respective views of the present condition of the country, its future prospects, and the policy, as they suggest, that should be carried out by the government.

After the address of Col DUBLEY, Gen. KENNEDY was loudly called for, and responded in a graceful and statesmanlike manner; setting forth in a lucid and comprehensive style the unmistakable principles by which he was actuated during the late war, and now that the arbitrament of the sword having been resorted to and failed, he urges a co-operation and hearty support in behalf of the administration, that restoration and reconstruction may be speedily and perfectly secured, and that if elected should bend his energies in favor of its united interests and future prosperity.

THE EXODUS OF OUR REFUGEE FRIENDS.—It is with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure that we behold the departure of our friends from Charleston and the low country, who have sojourned with us during most of the war.

Pain arises at the severance of ties which were formed in hours of common hope, common dangers and common sufferings. Close and intimate association under such circumstances gave to the connection of a few years the force of the habit of a lifetime; and faces which before the war were strangers here, became as completely features of our society and our business haunts as those "to the man born." Friendships have been knit which will last all of life, which arise altogether from these associations.

We have been exceedingly fortunate in the class of refugees we have had with us, and we think we may venture to say they were fortunate in their selection of a temporary home. We know that the parting has been accompanied by the kindest and tenderest expressions of mutual regard and interest, and that those of us who remain true to our pursuits with hearts saddened by shadows of departing friends. Yet there is pleasure in the thought that "home again" fills the minds and thoughts of our friends who for long years have borne privations and hardships, and spite of warm friends, won by their own virtues, have felt often the exile's loneliness.

We wish them all a happy reconstruction of the family altar in their father's halls; and if war has borne away some of the strongest and most beautiful pillars of that altar, we bid them rejoice that these selected pieces are chosen columns for another home altar, where war and desolation will not come.

THE DEATH OF REV. THOS. F. DAVIS, JR. Rector of Grace Church, at Camden.—We are, again bereaved by the mandate of the Omnipotent. Our last issue recorded the demise of Judge Withers, the extinguishment of that brilliant mind, that trenchant wit, that undying love of Justice, the end of the oppressor, the glory of the oppressed—a public loss to law, his State and the country. We had scarce assigned to the grave his remains, before our community and the State have been called to grieve over another, whose untiring solicitude for the good of his people can never be repaid by gratitude for his labors or love for his memory.

About noon on last Sunday the soul of the Rev. THOS. F. DAVIS, Jr., brightened up that noon which knows no setting. His life has been an undying sermon of those truths which filled his head and heart, and his death was a glorious confirmation of the christianity he preached, and of that peace "which passeth all understanding." The congregation will long remember the pale and earnest face of his pastor, brightened with a spirit which seemed to overcome the weakness of his delicate frame, and gushing forth in utterances of well digested original thought of eloquent wisdom and religion, pure and undefiled. An invalid, his motto was "per aspera ad astra," and he crushed the indulgence of a weak body by the energy of a masterly mind; and as long as the light of life was given him, he kept it well trimmed and brightly burning. Many soldiers will remember, with gratitude, his sermons and counsel to them whom he visited in the field and at Fort Sumter, when with death around them they thirsted for the strength and consolations of christianity. Nor, while fulfilling powerfully the functions of his sacred office, was he unmindful of the state of the country, the wants of the community, the walks of general science, literature and art. No man appreciated more fully the public condition, and one of his last efforts was an endeavor to drive away anxiety and excite to exertion the mental faculties of the men among whom he lived by forming a literary club of which he was the founder and brightest ornament.

As a preacher, he grasped truth with a fearless and confident hand, and carried it necessarily and logically to branch into every department and avocation of life. As a man he was highly cultivated, genial with humor, kind and faithful. As a christian he still lives to old and young who knew him by the force of his life, the power of his example.

At the grave of such a man we can only weep over our own loss, which to him has been great gain, and desire, whatever our calling be, to live with the principles which imbued his existence and to die as he died—for all his efforts were *ad majorem Dei gloriam*—and now "the glory of the Lamb he sees."

The following are the gentlemen composing the municipal authority of the Town of Camden:

Intendant.—A. D. GOODWYN
Wardens.—J. A. Young,
J. B. Alexander,
R. Man,
L. McCullless.
Richard M. Cantey, Chief of Police & Clerk of Council.

Police.—L. M. Watts, James R. Brown, J. T. Graham, Wiley Bradley, J. McManus, W. A. Nettles, John T. Nettles, J. J. Hardman, Zack Shively, Reuben Collins, L. C. Gerald, James Draxington.

At a meeting of the Kershaw Volunteer Police, in Temperance Hall on Saturday the 11th ult., Capt. A. D. Goodwyn in the chair, the organization, was completed by the election of the following named officers:

CHAS. J. McDOWELL, 1st Lieutenant.
H. C. SALMOND, 2d Lieutenant.
JOHN DOBY, 3d Lieutenant.

And the same evening the following gentlemen were appointed non-commissioned officers, viz:

U. P. BENNEY, 1st Sergeant.
T. J. ANCHER, 2d Sergeant.
J. M. CANTLEY, 3d Sergeant.
A. A. MOORE, 4th Sergeant.
J. D. DUNLAP, 5th Sergeant.
BARNWELL STUART, 1st Corporal.
J. M. KENSHAW, 2d Corporal.
J. T. DAVIS, 3d Corporal.
C. J. SHANNON, Jr., 4th Corporal.

It is earnestly requested that all those who have not yet enrolled their names, will come forward and do so promptly, as the peace and quiet of the community depend on prompt measures.

OUR RETURNED REPRESENTATIVES.—We greet with pleasure our returned representatives in the General Assembly—Gen. KENSHAW and Capt. LEITCHER and DEPAES.

Our limited space has prevented us from noticing in detail the proceedings of the Legislature; but we have closely examined the action of our representatives, and scrutinized their votes, and we can assure our readers that their interests have been carefully guarded. The votes which they cast for the officers elected by the Legislature have been such as their constituency would have approved; and upon the measures before the respective houses they have been found where they were to be expected. With one or two unimportant exceptions, entire unanimity has prevailed in our delegation.

The interests of our community as to our railroad have received the best attention from each of them, and that matter is in the best possible train for a happy solution. We rejoice that the "Constitutional Amendment" has been adopted by the Legislature. 'Exceptions were naturally taken to this requirement, but it was required, and being so the question then resolved itself into this—was there any question of principle or interest forbidding? As to the first clause of the amendment, i. e. the more ab-

olition of slavery, it was merely killing a corpse. The surgeon's knife never dissected a tender subject than slavery.

The second clause of the amendment seemed to give rise to serious objections. Fears were entertained that this clause would be construed as giving a right to Congress to legislate on the subject of freedmen within the State. There is no such power in this clause—it merely gives power to enforce the first clause. The objection that Congress will assume the power certainly has no force, for they would assume it as readily without this clause. Such power is not to be found in the amendment, and only exists in the unwritten law of force—a power which cannot be restrained by Legislative protests.

We repeat that we perceive neither a sacrifice of principle or interest in the adoption of this amendment, further than that it is a humiliation to be forced to do a needless act, and thus to a State a sacrifice of principle; but under the circumstances we think the honor of the State untouched. God grant that no requirement inflicting a deadly wound on our honor will be made.

Foreign Items.

Later intelligence regarding the progress of the war in South America between Paraguay and the allies—news paper files, dated in Buenos Ayres to the 24th, and Rio Janeiro to the 24th of September, have been received. There had been no serious engagement of the opposing armies since the battle of Yacoby, but the siege of Uruguayana still continued. On the 5th of August about seven or eight thousand Paraguayans shut themselves up in this town, which was immediately besieged by an army of twenty thousand Brazilians, Argentines and Uruguayans. Up to the date of latest accounts, the investment had continued thirty-seven days—the little army within having worked night and day to strengthen its position, and its commander peremptorily refusing to surrender.

The Emperor of Brazil and the President of the Argentine Confederation had gone to Uruguayana to assist in the direction of affairs and to hold a conference with General Flores, President of Uruguay, who was superintending operations on behalf of the allies. The latter appeared to be suffering much more from lack of supplies than the besieged, and many of their troops had died of starvation. However, they felt confident of soon having possession of the town. All the prisoners the allies take they incorporate in their own armies, and it is said that these recruits fight very well against their own flag.

On the Parana river the Paraguayans had gained some advantages—having considerably damaged the Brazilian fleet and advanced their positions and works on its withdrawing down the river. It is believed that Paraguay, after manning all her garrisons and placing her boundaries in a good state of defence, can put one hundred thousand men in the field outside of her own territory for offensive operations.

According to the London *Spectator*, there is likely to be a December session of the British Parliament. The royal commission on the cattle plague will report very strongly on the prospects of the very wide and serious loss to the community, and advocate the early summoning of Parliament to advise suitable measures of remedy and prevention.

The ministerial crisis caused by the death of Lord Palmerston had not terminated when the Java sailed. Earl Russell had undertaken to reform the present ministry, and had convened a Cabinet council; but nothing definite would be decided upon until after the funeral of the late Premier, and until the Queen returned from Scotland.

Paris medical papers state that the cholera remains stationary. Other accounts put the number of cases at five hundred daily. The Emperor Napoleon visited the Hotel Dieu, to satisfy himself that proper care and attention was bestowed on the cholera patients.

The London press generally agree that Earl Russell's personal unpopularity will render any ministry which he may form very unstable, and Mr. Gladstone is looked up to as the man best qualified to conduct a liberal government.

The Cunard steamship Java, which arrived at New York on Friday morning, brought two days later news from Europe.

Severe storms on the northeast coast of England had caused the destruction of a deal of property and the sacrifice of many lives.

The cholera had nearly disappeared from Madrid, there being only thirty-three cases there on the 18th ult.

A PAINFUL SIGHT.—In the jail in Boston are two babies—one seven and a half years of age, and one nine, both small for their years and evidently infirm in mind. Their offence was stealing a few grapes, and they are committed for non-payment of fine and costs. Coming from the meeting on Social Science, to visit the jail, strangers would be surprised to see such a spectacle in Boston. —*Boston Transcript*.

On the first of October the whole bank note currency of the country—State and National—was less by several millions than the amount of State Bank notes in circulation on the first of January, 1863. It will thus be seen that instead of the currency of the country being daily inflated it is really diminishing.

Gen. Jordan and Mr. Davis.

One Major-General Thomas Jordan, of the "Confederate Army," has ventured into print. We do not remember that this person ever particularly distinguished himself during the continuance of the late war. It may be for this reason that he now enters upon a field, hoping to gather honors that escaped him in a more equal contest than that which he now seeks. We are glad to find that his newly article in *Harper's Magazine*, in which he attacks Mr. Jefferson Davis, meets with universal condemnation North and South. The Baltimore "American" says of this production:

There are in this country some twelve millions of people who righteously believe that Mr. Davis was a traitor—a cruel, ambitious, tyrannical man, a solemn despot; but we venture to affirm that from Penobscot to Fort Leavenworth not one intelligent person will be found to agree with this impartial historian in thinking him a vain, pig-headed, incapable person, not fit in any way to lead a Government or to command men.

General Jordan does not attack Mr. Davis because he was a "rebel," not one word of blame attaches to him for his political acts against the United States Government. But from the rancorous depths of a cowardly personal hatred comes this assassin's blow, aimed at the private character and aimed of the man who incurred Mr. Jordan's displeasure by acts too well known to our readers to render their repetition at all necessary, and not one nature in a country whose people are brave and honest will have aught, but contempt for the cowardice that prompted the hand that could pen such a villainous effusion.

Had General Jordan have made this attack while Mr. Davis was still at the height of his temporary power, we would have had neither the right nor the desire to say one word in objection.

We do claim the right now, which every true man has, to express our scorn for an unmanly course of action.

From Thurloe Weed down to the humblest private that has shouldered his musket for the Union, we will engage there is not one man but will feel contempt for the author of the blow in the dark.

We will dismiss General Jordan, with the deep hope that his future career may be free from all moral trials, for those of us who remember his conduct and language at Danville just subsequent to the surrender of Lee's army, well know that his equilibrium is easily disturbed, and that there is neither force, dignity, nor manhood's generosity in his character.

The Petersburg "Index" thus speaks of the same article:

Major-General Jordan acts as ambition, unsupported by intellects generally does—mistakes notoriety for fame—and perpetuates his name by disgracing it.

It has been generally esteemed; throughout all time, the most cowardly act of poltroonery to strike a fallen foe—General Jordan has refined and improved upon meanness, and climaxes a useless life by insulting a fallen and defenceless friend!

We undertake no defence of Mr. Davis personally, politically or otherwise; it is not our province; we merely wish to parade, for the inspection of the public, as the most degrading spectacle of these degenerate times, the sentiments and feeling of General Thomas Jordan, as expressed in this ill-timed, ill-conceived and malignantly executed article.

Ex-Gov. Manning's Letter to the Senate.

Ex-Governor MANNING sent in the following letter to the Senate on the 4th, resigning his seat in that house, for the purpose of accepting the appointment of United States Senator:

SENATE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, November 4, 1865.

Sir: I beg leave to communicate, through you, to the Senate that having accepted the appointment of Senator of the United States, my seat as Senator from Clarendon will become vacant after the 7th inst.

In leaving the body over which you preside, and in which I have so long served, I beg to tender to them individually and collectively, my cordial wishes for their future happiness, the assurance of my respectful esteem, and a grateful farewell!

In assuming the new function with which the State has invested me, I cannot but entertain a profound sense of embarrassment and responsibility; but, under all circumstances, I shall be animated by an earnest desire to regard the interest of the country, and to maintain its honor and dignity. At the same time, it is incumbent upon me especially to regard the interests of this State, which has honored me far beyond my merits, and which commands the warmest impulses of my heart.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your faithful servant,
JOHN L. MANNING,
To the Honorable FRANKLIN J. MOSES,
President of the Senate of So. Ca.

LOVELY COUNTRY.—In Texas beef is selling at five cents per pound, and horses and mules from fifteen to thirty dollars each. The country is absolutely alive with stock, and the entire market of the United States might be supplied without apparent decrease.

The Necessity of Punctuation.

[Not Punctuated.]

He was an experienced old man in the ways of the world, he profited not in honesty, purity and sobriety was always found in demoralizing society never associated with the good he was counted among the foremost in vice in every shape a stranger to highmindedness and correctness of deportment he was ever devoted to what was low sordid and mean he turned a deaf ear to the miseries of a fellow-creature his heart was ever open to malevolence charity afforded a shield to none did he refuse sympathy and sorrow it was his nature.

The above epitaph was added two gentlemen, and was punctuated as follows: By the first:

"He was an experienced old man. In the ways of the world he profited not. In honesty, purity and sobriety, was always found in demoralizing society never associated with the good. He was counted among the foremost in vice in every shape a stranger. To highmindedness and correctness of deportment he was ever devoted. To what was low, sordid and mean he turned a deaf ear. To the miseries of a fellow-creature, his heart was ever open. To malevolence charity afforded a shield. To none did he refuse sympathy and sorrow, it was his nature."

The second returned it as follows:

"He was an experienced old man in the ways of the world. He profited not in honesty, purity, and sobriety. Was always found in demoralizing society. Never associated with the good. He was counted among the foremost in vice in every shape. A stranger to highmindedness and correctness of deportment. He was ever devoted to what was low, sordid and mean. He turned a deaf ear to the miseries of a fellow-creature. His heart was ever open to malevolence. Did he refuse sympathy and sorrow, it was his nature."

SYMPATHY WITH JEFF. DAVIS.—A Montreal correspondent of *Le Canadian* inserts the following paragraph: "The children of Jefferson Davis have been for some time in Canada, as is well known. The two boys are just now in Chambly, and about to enter Lennoxville College. The young girl, nine years of age, is a pupil at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Sault-au-Rouelle. Last Sabbath several Southern refugees went to see her. They brought with them the Federal Gen. Cochran, whom they introduced to the girl, telling her that he was a friend of the Southern cause, although circumstances constrained him to fight in the ranks of its enemies. The child looking to the General answered: 'I shall believe you are one of the friends of our cause when you shall have obtained the release of my father.' The General was deeply moved with this answer, and promised the child to use all his influence on behalf of Mr. Jefferson Davis."

TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: "It is now positively known here that the trial of Jefferson Davis has been decided upon, and the arrangements have been nearly completed. The trial will be for treason, and will take place either in this city or Richmond, and before the United States Supreme Court. The counsel for the Government have been selected by the Attorney General, and the friends of Mr. Davis have selected and retained counsel for him. Now that the Wirz trial is concluded, it is supposed that of Davis will immediately follow."

A SOUND DEFINITION.—The New York News, in answer to the question, "who are the Union men—who are the disunionists?" says:

"Who are the Union men?—who are the Disunionists? It need not be asked and the answer is at hand. They are the Disunionists who wish to pervert the Union of our fathers to their selfish and fratricidal views, and they alone are the Union men who wish to preserve it as it came from our Revolutionary sires, with the full rights of all the States unimpaired."

THE EXPERIENCE OF A TENNESSEE PARDON SEEKER.—Mr. John Happy of the Nashville *Banner*, gives the following humorous description of his journeyings after a pardon:

I had a personal interview with the Chief Magistrate, and asked him for a small pardon, if he had any more left. Chief Magistrate wanted to know what position I held in the Rebel army. The answer was faint, somewhat hesitating and a little shaky—I said: "Quartermaster." Chief Magistrate chuckled and turned his head to conceal a sardonic smile. "My ancient and venerable friend," he said, "if you think that your department of the rebellion endangered the Union cause, your innocence is a pardon in itself."

An exchange tells of an old man being held to bail for adultery. He is an interesting man seventy-three years of age.—His injured wife is an innocent young lady, only sixty-six years old, mother of a small family of seventeen children.

The Montgomery *Mail*, of the 10th ult., says cotton was selling in the city for forty cents per pound, with prospect of a further advance.